Imminent Peril from An Awakened Asia

h Philosopher, Points Out How and and Russia With Japan and the pe Are Bringing Closer Our apan and Speeding the Future World

Mer a most important hint, hich she waged war against Russia showed how well she

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Two hundred thoustly trained soldiers, have the Chinese on the Pacific riter.

n admits that England's a Japan makes his country atter's world ambitions and the United States in an ly, the war, by bleeding ion, puts Japan in a far nambefore.

Hyndmen is a remarkable born to great wealth, has b human freedom and adeas. He began his career bridge University and a barrister. He was a friend of the famous Italian patriots Garibaldi and Mazzini.

Perhaps his most remarkable act was to give away \$750,000, the greater part of his fortune, to found churches for the poor in miserable East London.

He fought for free speech and social reform in England. He was a generous supporter of the cause of Irish freedom. He allowed himself to be arrested in Trafalgar Square, London, when the police tried to prevent unemployed workingmen from holding meetings there. He opposed the Boer war bitterly at the risk of personal injury.

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In 1881 he founded the Social Democratic Federation and the publication "Justice." He has published twelve important works on social reform and political subjects.

Mr. Hyndman is a friend of Bernard Shaw, John Burns and all the Englishmen most prominent in working for social justice. He has had such a long, unselfish and distinguished career in pursuit of his ideals that even the Conservatives now treat him with respect. e World
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quite clear that truments place sting with Engso give the imunable for any in Hindostan, to Japan until reperied, to aseruje in India.

It is a strange position indeed for a proud country such as England: especially strange when we remember the attitude of British colonies to Japanese immigrants.

But this brings us back to the extremely complicated and awkward question of Asiatic emigration generally and the claims made by Japan that Japanese immigrants should be treated on equal terms with American citizens in the United States. Things are very different from what they were in 1879, when, as already said, the United States and the British colonies carried matters with a high hand against Chinese immigrants.

China itself has undergone a complete political transformation. The Mongols have gone. Pigtails, the sign of subservience to the Tartars, have disappeared. The Chinese race proper is in control of its own territory.

Railways, chiefly constructed with foreign capital, and for the time under foreign control, now connect many of the great cities and their ports. But Chinese engineers and managers are steadily replacing the outsiders, and projected lines, deprived by the war of their skilled superintendents from Belgium and other European countries, are now being carried forward by Chinese engineers. Mines and other industries are being developed. Armies also are being raised and armed and trained according to European systems.

The eagerness for progress is being manifested in all directions. Much as they dislike the Japanese, the Chinese are ready to learn from them, and thousands of Chinese students fick to Japan for that purpose. Thus 460,000,000 of this remarkable people, all reading the same language, are now moving along the same lines which have brought the very differently constituted Island Empire to its dominant position. Whether China acts under Japanese leadership, or under the guidance of her own educated class, the whole question not only of Chinese emigration but of Chinese influence generally must ere long be seriously considered by western nations.

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At the time of the Tae-Ping rebellion a sort of proverb was current in the Chinese cities.

"First the Tae-Pings, then the Mohammedans, and Mohammedans have long since been swept lastly the Foreign Devils." The Tae-Pings and Mohammedans have long since been swept away. It is quite possible the turn of the Foreign Devils may be close at hand.

Meanwhile, Japan has the lead and seems likely to keep it. The majority of Englishmen, and even the majority of Americans—(who are still more closely concerned than its ally, the English, with the policy of this powerful and ambitious State)—have but a superficial idea of the possible spread of its influence in the near future.

Yet this is not for want of warning. Americans in particular have been told by their own military officers, as well as by civillans who have specially studied the subject, about the sort of antagonism which lies ahead. Germans, also, who regard the problems of the Far East and the Pacific Ocean from a totally different point of view, have gone into the matter with their customary thoroughness and express virtually the same opinion. They believe that Japan is preparing, with the same relentless efficiency which she displayed in making ready for her campaigns against China and Russia, to deal with

Americans themselves freely admit that the still rising Power of Asia has ample grounds for declaring war against the Great Republic. Breaches of international law and national pledges have been committed by the United States Government time after time. The 200,000 Japanese—mostly trained soldiers by the way—who have taken the place of the Chinese on the Pacific Slope are regarded with the same hostility as their forerunners from

the United States when time and opportunity

the mainland of Asia.

Moreover, not only racial but commercial antagonisms are at work. It is well known that the great American manufacturing Trusts have need of the outlet offered by the markets of China, where Japanese influence and Japanese cheapness are already gaining ground in rivalry with them. There is a little Socialism in Japan and more in America; but its votaries will not be numerous, or powerful, enough in either country to stave off a capitalist war, sooner or later, unless other circumstances

render them almost miraculous assistence. The policy of the Japanese in Mexico and the South American States also threatens American capitalist interests.

Recent events have strengthened Japan without increasing the power of the United States. An Asiatic State, with an army kept up on the modern European scale, and a navy thoroughly ready for an emergency, faces a peace-at-any-price Republic, practically without an army, possessed of a navy which has been allowed to run down into the danger zone, and holding points for attack which give enormous advantages to a capable and adventurous enemy—such as the Philippines, the Sandwich Islands and the Panama Canal. The Japanese would be more than human in their self-control and caution if they failed to obtain a diplomatic, or forcible, victory from such a state of affairs.

They have concluded, rightly or wrongly, from the conduct of the United States Government during the war that Americans, as at present organized and ruled, will put up with any insults and outrages and surrender anything demanded of them rather than directly threaten or put themselves in a posture to threaten hostilities. It does not need the shrewdness and first-rate information which the Japanese possess to see what this means to them. Nor does the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which would render British intervention on the side of the United States very difficult, if not impossible, improve the outlook for the Republic, even if the exhaustion of our nation did not preclude us from any action in this sense.

Asia is awakening indeed. We ourselves must not imagine that India is still asleep because perfect peace reigns throughout Hindustan, and—as they tell us—Indians are eager that British rule should endure for ever—zo eager that they voluntarily supply fighting forces in the field to the extent of tens of thousands of men. This is not so.

India is stirring too. The Andaman Islands, our modern counterpart of Van Dieman's Land, are overflowing with political prisoners, shipped off there without trial, and even without accusation, under an obsolete law. The wholesale hangings at Lahore, solely on police evidence, have been strongly condemned by Anglo-Indian officials themselves. Bengalis were long derided by us English as a people incapable for centuries of resisting oppression in any shape. We have contrived to rouse such a spirit among them that anarchists and assassins are openly cheered when living, and treated as martyrs when dead, even in Calcutta itself. There can be no doubt whatever that disaffection is growing throughout Hindostan; though the population being entirely deprived of arms, any organized insurrection is not to be anticipated. But India demands self-govern. ment and requires that the drain of £30,000,000 yearly to England from the poorest population on the planet without any commercial return should be stanched.

An empire which declares that it is fighting a world-war for the maintenance of national rights and national freedoms cannot in decency keep one-fifth of the human race in subjugation to foreign despotism and liable to the exaction of a foreign economic tribute on a huge scale. If England persists in this fatal policy there can be little doubt as to the ultimate result. Not even the legions of Japan would suffice to keep India permanently enslaved. The movements in China and Japan itself have already had their influence throughout Hindosian. However desirable also it may seem to the great Indian Feudatories to exhibit their loyalty to the dominant power to-day. It is inconceivable that they can fail to know what is taking place around them, or that they fail to share in the general Asiatic feeling against the supremacy of the white race.

When the war is at an end and peace is at last proclaimed all the leading European nations will be well-nigh bled to death, alike in men and in money.

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Asia will not have suffered: Japan will have actually gained in means and influence. The lessons of the terrific struggle will not have been lost upon the East. The relative positions of the two continents will have been modified still farther in favor of the yellow races against the white. These are facts which can neither be overlooked nor explained away. The assumed superiority of Europa will are long be definitely challenged. The Awakening of Asia is the most important feature in the world-



A Highly Significant and Very Popular Japanese Cartoon, Which Is an Index to the Trend of Japan's Politics. The Cartoon Shows "The Coming World Storm." The Tree Is "The Mighty Sheltering Tree of Japan." Under It for Protection Crouch the Czar, Typifying Russia, and a Woman, Typifying England. China Is Shown Running for Shelter Underneath the Branches of Japan. The "Protection" of These Three Races Has Come About,

According to the Japanese Description of the Cartoon, by Their Treaties with Japan, and It Is Promised That No Nation That Stands Outside of Japan's Protection Can Escape Destruction in "the Great War Coming."



A Drawing, Popular in Germany, Which Is a Cartoon of the Emperor William's Famous Painting Showing Germania Leading the Hosts of Christendom Against the Rushing Flames of an Asian Invasion. In This Cartoon England Has Been Taken from the Ranks of Germany's Supporters and Has Been Grotesquely Symbolized as the Crouching Figure Echind the Japanese. The Intent of the Cartoon is to Point Out That England, by Her Alliance with Japan, Has Joined the Ranks of the Yellow Races.